PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1853.

Mr. SEWARD submitted the following resolution, which was considered and agreed to:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested, if compatible with the public interests, to communicate to the Senate a correspondence between the Hon. R. C. Schenck, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Brazil, and the Secretary of State.

On motion by Mr. BADGER, the following resolution, abmitted by him on the 17th instant, was taken up and

Resolved. That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to in-quire whether or not it will be advantageous to the Govern-ment of the United States te establish a naval depot at Beau-fort, in North Carolina, and that he report to the Senate at

Mr. COOPER desired to state that in the examination before the committee to investigate frauds some testimo before the committee to investigate franchs some testimony had been given by the late Secretary of the Navy in relation to Purser Welch, which it was thought might imply censure upon that gentleman. The committee, kaving made its report and closed its labors, the letter from Mr. Kennedy, which I desire to send to the Chair and have read, could not now be made part of that document, but he thought, in justice to the accused, it might be entered on the record and relieve Mr. Welch from the centered on the condition of the duty on railroad iron. He (Mr. B.) conlides to difference between taking off the duty on railroad iron. He (Mr. B.) conlides the duty on railroad iron and difference between taking off the duty on railroad iron and difference between taking off the duty on railroad iron and difference between taking off the duty on railroad iron and difference between taking off the duty on railroad iron and difference between taking off the duty on railroad iron and difference between taking off the duty

ed from all further consideration of the subject. He thought this statement due to Mr. Welch, and was of opinion that the letter should go to the country.

The letter was then read and placed on the Journal:

The letter was then read and placed on the Journal:

BALTIMORE, MARCH 24, 1853.

Deser Sir: In my testimony before the committee of the Senate, in reference to the moneys collected by Purser Welch from the officers and crews of the Vincennes and Vandalia as compensation to be paid for the procurement of the California haw pessed at the first session of the last Congress, I took occasion to say that I was convinced, from my examination of the case, that Mr. Welch had no pecuniary interest in the trawaction. I regarded his agency in the matter as reprehensible only for the effect such a practice might have on the character of the service, and one which might lead to great abuses, and therefore ought to be checked for the future. I character of the service, and one which might lead to great abuses, and therefore ought to be checked for the future. I am personaded that he acted in this affair solely from motives of friendship; and without due consideration of the hazard to which it might expose him of being misrepresented and censured for his participation in it. I told him this in my interview with him, and was strongly impressed, by every thing that occurred in these interviews, that he was entirely free from any other share in the agency than that of a disinterest-ed purpose of serving a friend. I make this statement with a view to guard Mr. Welch against any inference that he had any other concern in the transaction than that which I have mentioned, and I desire that it may be received as an addi-

tion to the testimony I have already given.

Very truly, my dear sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN P. KENNEDY. The following resolution, submitted by Mr. WALKER,

Resolved, That the Committee on Indian Affairs be and they are hereby authorized to delegate one of their number to proceed, during the recess of Congress, to take testimony in the matter now on reference to said committee touching certain frauds alleged to have been committed by Alexander Ramsey and others in making navment of moneys to certain a second of the sense o Ramsey and others in making payment of moneys to certain bands of the Sioux Indians; and that the member of said committee so delegated have power to proceed to such points as may be necessary, and to send for persons and papers, swear witnesses, and take their testimony, and certify the same with other proofs to said committee for their report

The question pending being the amendment offered by

to the whole measure. A discussion ensued, in which Messrs. COOPER,

WALKER, BEODHEAD, SEBASTIAN, BUTLER, CHASE, MALLORY, and others participated; when Mr. SEBASTIAN moved to lay the resolution on the

table, which was agreed to; and he requested that the Committee on Indian Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, which was also agreed to. The resolution submitted by Mr. Gwin in relation to the purchase of one thousand copies of Ringgold's charts came up for consideration; but, after a brief discussion.

was postponed, on the motion of Mr. MASON, to go into

After some time spent therein, the doors were opened, And the Senate adjourned.

MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1853. Mr. HUNTER submitted the following resolution, which

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to the Senate, at its next annual session, the average annually of bar iron, merchantable, manufactured by by rolling; railroad iron manufactured by rolling, and pig iron, for the last ten years preceding 1853, in the foreign markets of production or shipment. Also, the average prices annually of the same descriptions of iron at New York and Pittsburg for the same period, together with the charges for freight,

Mr. HUNTER asked its immediate consideration. It had been suggested to him by men of practical experience that a good basis for a compromise between the consu-mers and manufacturers of iron would be to establish a point in the price of the article beyond which no duty should be imposed. It had been said that it would be eminently useful to ascertain that point upon which the luty on that important article might be taken off, without injury to the manufacturers on the one hand, or consumers on the other, and that protection would be afforded by the imposition of duties whenever the price abroad should range below a certain point to be established by law. As it was desirable that some sort of comprom between these two leading interests should be agreed upon, he had submitted the resolution with a view to ascertain if such a project would be possible. He thought it extremely desirable that harmony should be produced between these two rival interests, and where such a compro-mise could be made without inflicting injury upon the producers, he thought it ought to be done. The idea, to say the least, he considered plausible, and without intend-ing to commit himself in its favor, he thought there was ient in it to make it desirable that the information should be obtained in order to fix a basis for action here-

Mr. BRODHEAD alluded to the fact that ever since the years 1846 and 1847 the manufacturers of railroad iron as well as of iron generally had been asking that some compromise might be entered into with a view to save em from ruin, and he believed that appeals had heretofore been made to the honorable Senator from Virginia, (Mr. HUNTER,) but without effect. He (Mr. B.) was now happy to perceive, however, that the honorable Senator was willing to listen to such appeals, because it evinced at least a disposition to enter into a compromise. He should have been much more pleased, however, to have heard the doctrine avowed some two or three years ago, when those engaged in the manufacture of iron, and railroad iron in particular, were suffering under the disastrous effects of low duty.

Mr. HUNTER thought the honorable Senator could not

something could not be done by which more satisfaction could be given to the consumers of iron, without inflicting injury upon the manufacturers; that was the object of the resolution, as he had stated at the time of its intro-

extent at least of levying duties strictly on revenue principies, (that was, the lowest duties that would yield a sufficiency to administer the Government upon economical principles;) but at the same time he held that under no circumstances, whether by improvident legislative interference or action of the Government, should the industrial ference or action of the Government, should the industrial

interests be suddenly or wantonly depressed. Whenever, the Government sought reform of the kind, he considered that it should be so gradual in its operation as not to prejudice interests which its own act might have called into being. His object in introducing the resolution was a

kind one.

Mr. BRODHEAD professed himself at some loss to un. derstand in what sense the Senator from Virginia pro-fessed himself to be "a free trade man," because some-thing more than three weeks ago that honorable Senator had advocated what he (Mr. B) considered the very worst kind of discrimination. That Senator had argued at that time in favor of repealing the duty on all railroad iron. Suppose the duty were to be taken off articles that entered into general consumption, where then was the revenue to be obtained? He should like to know what the Senator meant by his avowal that he was a free trade man. Did he mean that he was in favor of a general repeal of all duties and a resort to direct taxation? It would really seem so from the fact of his advocating the entire abolition of duty upon railroad iron. He (Mr. B.) could see no difference between taking off the duty on railroad iron and the other articles alluded to.

but he thought, in justice to the accused, it might be entered on the record and relieve Mr. Welch from the censure which otherwise might be cast upon him.

Mr. BORLAND thought it proper that he should state that, in the investigation before the committee, the testimony of the late Secretary of the Navy contained some expressions which at first bluch seemed to reflect unfavorably upon the conduct of Furser Welch; but the committee, on a mature examination of the case, came to the conclusion that he had done nothing culpable in itself, or interded to be so. The letter now submitted from the late Secretary of the Navy confirmed the views taken by the committee. It was sent by Mr. Welch, with a request that it might be incorporated in the testimony connected with the report, which would certainly have been done had the committee not made its report and been discharged from all further consideration of the subject. He should range below that point. He knew many manufacturing below that point. in which duty shall be levied on all iron where its price should range below that point. He knew many manufacturers of the article who believed that it would form a basis for compromise; but he did not presume to say it would, nor could he do so until the information was ob-

The Senate then went into Executive session, and after some time spent therein, the doors were opened, and the

Tuesday, March 29, 1853. Mr. ADAMS moved to proceed to the consideration of

the following resolution: Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be and he is hereby authorized and directed to appoint a reading secretary, whose duty it shall be to attend in the Senate and assist the Secretary, and to do such duties, when the Senate is not in session, as the Secretary may require. And he shall receive per annum, out of the contingent fund of the Senate, the same lary as the chief clerk of the Senate. This resolution led to considerable debate, when Mr.

ADAMS modified the resolution so as to read :

NAYS-Messrs. Adams, Atchison, Atherton, Brodhead.

Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Hamlin, Norris, Pettit, Rusk, Sebastian, Stuart, Thompson of New Jersey,

The galleries having been cleared, the Senate pro-ceeded to the consideration of Executive business; and, port, I leave it. after some time spent therein, the doors were opened.

The following resolution was then submitted by Mr. Resolved That John R Bartlett late Commissioner and A.

Gray, late United States Surveyor of the Mexican boundary, be authorized to furnish a report and plans to the Senate of the explorations made by them, and by others connected with the commission under them, on the topography, geography, and natural history of the regions adjacent to the line, with such information as collected relative to the Indian tribes through Texas, California, and New Mexico, and that the work be executed under the supervision of the Department of the Interior, in a style and form corresponding with the publication of the history, condition, and prospect of the Indian tribes of H. R. Schoolcraft, now in course of publication, and Owens's report on the geology of Lake Superior; provided

The Senator from Virginia undertook to state the facts and corrected it. The Senator ought to present the rethe same-does not exceed two volumes; that one thousand copies be published for the use of the Senate, at as early a period as practicable; and the Secretary of the Senate is hereby authorized to contract for the publication thereof, and to de-fray the expenses thereof out of the contingent fund.

And then the Senate adjourned.

wish to return to his home :

THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1853.

Mr. MASON objected to the consideration of the reso lution at this time, intimating that it was more than likely the President would have further communications to make; in which event it might be considered discourteous to act in the matter thus prematurely. He thought, however, that they would be ready to adjourn by Thursday of the ensuing week.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1853. Mr. MASON desired leave to withdraw the memorial and papers of Mr. Rice, late American consul at Acapulco, relative to certain outrages alleged to have been commitsubject, and it appeared manifest that great and cruel optained. Mr. Rice wished the papers withdrawn in order that he might lay them before the present Administration,

My object in offering the second resolution was to give with a view to obtain that redress so manifestly due both to the consul and the Government of the United States. The leave was given, and the papers withdrawn ac-

ordingly.
Mr. BRODHEAD. I desire to submit a resolution, and

SPEECH OF MR. JOHN M. CLAYTON, OF DELAWARE,

In reply to Mr. Mason of Virginia and Mr. Douglas of Illinois, in vindication of the Central American Treaty concluded with Great Britain on the 19th April, 1850. IN SENATE, MARCH 15, 1853.

Mr. Douglas and Mr. Mason having both replied to the speech of Mr. CLAYTON of the 8th of March, (as heretofore published)-

Mr. CLAYTON rose to-day to answer them, and said Illinois (Mr. Devolas) and the Senator from Virginia, (Mr. Mason,) and shall reply to both. And, first, let me notice the remarks of the honorable chairman of the Committee on Fereign Relations (Mr. Mason) in defence of his report. The Senator from Illinois, who is a member of that committee, says for himself, by way of excuse, I suppose, that he was not present when it was read in committee, and accordingly he does not attempt to defend it. The late Senstor from Kentucky, (Mr. Underwood), and cy are sxha other member of the committee, announced his dissent from it when the report was made. The honorable chair man, (Mr. Mason,) for whom I have great respect, de fends it still, after all I have said to refute it. cannot escape observation that he has not been able to produce any authority to sustain it besides that which the report itself sets forth. What was that? Why, nothing more, according to his own present showing, than the assertion by Guatemala, in some mans, nurely ex parta-maps, each entitled to no more credit than a plat of a farm made by a man claiming it who has never been in pos-session of it and never sought to obtain it. But I do not agree with him that the maps he has produced do prove that Guatemala makes any claim to the Belize territory within the limits of the treaty of 1786. The map made by order of the Chief of the State of Guatemala, C. D. Mariano Galvez, appears, like every other map made by Guatemala which I have seen, to be constructed without scientific arrangement, and on its own face unreliable; and, if I understand it, the chairman is entirely mistaken in his inference from it that it includes Belize within the limits of the State of Guatemala. The lines appear to be dotted which are to designate her boundaries, and dotted lines are marked around Belize, as if to exhibit it as a separate territory. The honorable chairman and I draw different inferences from the same paper, and the paper itself is no authority for either of us As to his remarks on the passages from Humboldt and

Alcedo quoted by me, I can only desire others to look at them and decide between us. Humboldt does not, in the passage cited by the honorable Senator, discredit Alcedo in reference to this question, but differs from him in regard to another matter. The honorable Senator was entirely silent in regard to all the other authorities I quoted, except the map of Guatemala published by Arrowsmith, the royal hydrographer, in January, 1826, which he admits proves all I stated, if it is to be credited, but which he thinks ought to be discredited, because it was made by an Englishman. I produced it for the very purpose of showing how Englishmen understood the subject, when they sought from Mexico, and not from Guatemala, the confirmation of their claims on British Honduras, under the treaty of 1786, and obtained the ratification of them by the treaty with Mexico in December, 1826. The map does conclusively prove this, as it was made from "the original survey in the archives of Guatemala" herself. But. I ask again, why is it that all English authorities are to be wholly disregarded, and all the mere pretensions of Guntemala are to be viewed with perfect confidence? He claims it. I deny that she claims it: and if she did, does pensation as the principal clerk, the compensation to commence with the first day of the next session.

This also led to a discussion, in which Messrs. ADAMS, and to which he has made not the slightest exception.

MASON, DOUGLAS, BUTLER, BORLAND, CHASE, It is true, as the Senator states, that Mr. Webster did. and WALKER took part; when,
On motion of Mr. CHASE, the further consideration was postponed until December next, by the following do, a distinguished officer in the Central American army, in a letter to Mr. Murphy of the 6th of August, 1841, The question pending being the amendment offered by Mr. Adams to appoint three commissioners instead of one Senator—
Mr. HUNTER, though he preferred the amendment to the original proposition, yet still deemed both highly obstance of the original proposition, yet still deemed both highly obstance. The first part of the original proposition or the original propositi

claration to prevent a misconstruction of his letter of the every provision in the treaty. That Senator well knows 4th of July, 1850, the chairman was perfectly right in his that I arraigned every article of the treaty in that interreport that it did not consent to any alteration of the treaty, or to the possible inference that the eminent knows that then I insisted upon the Hise treaty, and he so expressly states that the dependencies of Belize are the small islands known to be dependencies of British Honduras;" it declares also, without contradiction, that the treaty does embrace "all the Central American Republics, with all their just limits and proper dependencies." With these facts before him any new way decided. domain was in Great Britain at the Belize. The letter al. well knows all my objections on the subject, and that we

in regard to the declaration of Sir Henry L. Bulwer, and cord as corrected, and not the record which was made my counter-declaration of the 4th of July, 1850. In doing this he has omitted some of the facts. He omitted, I observe, to state that Congress was officially informed by me, almost immediately after the exchange of ratifications, that British Honduras was not included in the treaty of On motion by Mr. GWIN, the Senate passed immediately to the consideration of Executive business, and after some time spent therein, the doors were opened.

Mr. HOUSTON submitted the following resolution, deveraged by any man till the 6th of January last, more than two years after every one knew it, or had reason to know it. claring his anxiety to bring the session to a close, and his Above all, he omitted to state—what was publicly known rish to return to his home:

Resolved, That, unless the President of the United States the Resolved, That, unless the President of the United States than the president of the United States that the very moment of the exchange of ratifications I was officially informed by Mr. shall have further communications to make, the Senate will ad- King, the chairman of your Committee on Foreign tions, that the Senate, at the time of voting on the treaty, "perfectly understood that British Honduras was not in-cluded in the treaty." If they did—and they dare not deny the statement of their own official organ, the chairman of that committee—why is it that so elaborate and persevering an effort is made to inculcate the absurd noon that British Honduras was included in the treaty? I have here before me the letter of your own chairmanyour own organ, to inform me of your views-the letter of Mr. King himself. It is conclusive of the fact that the Senator, and all others who voted for or against the treaty, perfectly understood at the time that the territory o British Honduras was not included in the treaty ! derstood it then; but a few have said they did not understand it so, and a few others try to prove it is not where of the said consul. These papers had been referred to the their own official organ declared to me they perfectly un derstood it to be when the treaty was ratified by them late a period as to prevent any action on them. The documents had since been examined by him, together with a communication from the President relating to the same vict themselves of ignorance. The late Senator from They try to convict their own organ, appointed by them North Carolina, (Mr. MANGUM,) who, with Mr. Webster, pression had been exercised towards the consul, and, so far, as they knew, without any redress having been ob-

the resolution, as he had stated at the time of its introduction. It had been suggested to him that some such compromise might be effected. He did not know whether it could be done or not, but it must be apparent to all that here would have to meet the question in all its length and preadth at the next session; and he submitted, therefore, hether it would not be more beneficial in every point of lew to obtain such information as would enable them to the consideration of Executive has a least of least o sion of Congress, or report immediately, I wish to leave entirely to his own discretion. Let the Executive have full time to collect information and decide for itself. Let

papers before us, and has made a reckless assertion without proof. The Secretary of State, in his letter before
us of the 16th of February last, says that "the British
Government does not expect to make complete provision"

did not vote on the treaty, or, as he says, that he did
not vote on the treaty, or, as he says, that he did
to this Government (if it had been ratified by Nicaragua
and the United States) an exclusive right. What sort of
that if I endeavored to exclude England from Central not to assume any sovereignty, direct | The Senator, in reply to the remarks I made in rela-

for the last two years, except the single matter of the ex-

clusive privilege. On that point he is yet sure he is right, and it is myduty to confute him. I will be n by simply reading the names of the Senators who voted for the treaty of 1850, providing against any exclusive privilege in any one nation, and extending the privilege of passage to all nations. The vote stood: Yeas-Mess. Badger, Baldwin, Bell, Berrien, Butler, Cass, Chise, Clarke, CLAY, Cooper, Corwin, Davis of Massachusetts, Dawson, Dayton, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of owa, Downs, Felch, Foote, Green, Hale, Hous-

and the Vice President of the United States and myself, As to my letter to Mr. Bulwer, which is a counter-de-letter of the vice President's seeking, in which we discussed every provision in the treaty. That Senator well knows With these facts before him, any man may decide At the next Executive session after it was observed, I Secretary of State. cord was wrong. The whole Senate recognised the fact and corrected it. The Senator ought to present the re-

Mr. CLAYTON. I present the record as it was sent to the President of the United States, and that record never

was corrected. Mr. Douglas. That may be, but it had been stated in 1850. He has omitted to state that the public were also debate that I had voted; and if he had looked at the reapprized of the fact at the very moment of the first publication of the treaty, and that no complaint was ever rected record that the error had been corrected. Mr. CLAYTON. I know nothing of the fact of the Sena-

I know not when the Executive session was held. I am bound to take the Senator's own statement, but I beg to differ with him in regard to the recollection in which he is so confident in reference to the discussion before Col. King. We will settle that, however, when we can see him. Mr. DOUGLAS. Very well.
Mr. CLAYTON. My recollection is different from the

Senator's, but at the same time I will state—
Mr. Douglas. Will not the Senator from Delaware concede to me that I did object to the treaty in toto?

Mr. CLAYTON. I will state what I understood to be the

Mr. CLAYTON. But I do not recollect any thing at all of the gentleman's extending-Mr. Douglas. Did not Col. King hold out a strong ar-

was an American question?

Was an American question?

Was an American question?

Mr. Clayron. Why, sir, the consideration for which the right was to be ceded, as I have shown from the treation.

Congress, he therefore refused to not upon it. I thought the right was to be ceded, as I have shown from the treation. state what recollection I have of the interview; and I am he was right in not regarding his own declaration as the ty itself, was an engagement on our part to guaranty the very confident of the correctness of my recollections. I principle upon which the Government should be administiate of Nicaragua, and to fight her battles, and "put

The PRESIDENT. The honorable Senator from Illinois

s out of order. Mr. Dovonas. If the honorable Senator asks me if I

2, at the same time, that they intend to adary last, for not asserting and carrying out the Monroe the treaty of Washington of the 19th of doctrine?

be pretended protectorate of the Mosquito charged me with seeking to screen myself behind the a right of way! What does he want with it? Why does do attempt it, that must inevitably innames of those distinguished gentlemen. Forty-two Se he prefer it to the plan adopted, of opening the canal to nations on the same terms? The Senator says he without their utter abandonment of any do not pretend that either they or we canthat a Central American State which robs a control of the do not pretend that either they or we cannator from Illinois did not utter a word against it when it of Islands on the coast of Central America! If any Govsubjects of the one country or the citizens passed. He was a candidate for the Presidency, we were any of these States to imprison our all know. By taking ground against the treaty he placed

orporation to dig a canal more than a thousand miles apprehended it might be a grant of exclusive privileges, from the utnest limits of the United States? Not a word! at least so far as related to toll and tonnage duties. Mr. Jeffers:

States, for a important objection to the obtaining of such a specific property of the united States? Not a word! At least so far as related to toll and tonnage duties. Mr. Jeffers:

States, for the construction of a canal by the United States, for the construction of a canal by the United States, is, that it is unconstitutional, utterly and absolute-"Should you find, on inspecting the act, that particular other duties or charges, to the vessels or merchandise of

Galindo, now called in the report "Don Galindo," "the Minister," was, as I said, an impostor; and the letter of Mr. Murphy proves that there was a gross misrepresentation of his efficial character, even in the letter of Alvethe wise Senator from Illinois. The grant to the Duton capitalists was liberal, and offered the use of the canal to all nations on the same terms. I have a copy of it before me. The Senator evidently knew nothing about it when he referred to it. The monarch of the Netherlands was not a man of an illiberal, contracted, narrow, mean, was not a man of an illiberal, contracted, narrow, mean, and little mind. He however, and President Jackson.

The distribution of the United States may build it.

Mr. Douglas. Is the Senator really serious in putting it, that I insisted that the Government of the United States may build it.

Mr. Douglas. Is the Senator really serious in putting it, that I insisted that the Government of the United States may build it.

Mr. Douglas. Is the Senator really serious in putting it, that I insisted that the Government of the United States may build it.

Mr. Douglas. Is the Senator really serious in putting and make the canal in Central America, or that I intimated any such thing, or that I said a word from which was not a man of an illiberal, contracted, narrow, mean, the contracted is the contracted of the Central America, and make the canal in Central America, or that I intimated any such thing, or that I said a word from which was not a man of an illiberal, contracted, narrow, mean, the contracted of the Central America, and make the canal in Central America, or that I intimated any such thing, or that I said a word from which was not a man of an illiberal, contracted, narrow, mean, the contracted of the Central America, and make the canal in Central America, or that I intimated any such thing, or that I said a word from which was not a man of an illiberal contracted of the Central America, and make the canal in Central America, or that I said a word from which was not a man of an illiberal, contracted, narrow, mean, the contracted of the Central America, and t The resolution to change the daily hour of meeting to o'clock A. M. came up for consideration; but, after some remarks from Mr. WALKER, it was postponed, on the motion of Mr. MASON, to go into Executive session.

The galleries having been cleared, the Senate processes and the second of the secon and Livingston, and Polk, and Buchanan, and all the Senator of 1835, and all the House of Representatives of 1839, and twenty-nine Senators in 1847, and forty-two Senators in 1850, and President Taylor and all his adventy-nine Senators in 1850, and President Taylor and all his adventy-nine Senators in 1850, and President Taylor and all his adventy-nine Senators in 1850, and President Taylor and all his adventy-nine Senators in 1850, and President Taylor and all his adventy-nine Senators in 1850, and President Taylor and all his adventy-nine Senators in 1850, and President Taylor and all his adventy-nine Senators in 1850, and President Taylor and all his adventy-nine Senators in 1850, and President Taylor and all his adventy-nine Senators in 1850, and twenty-nine Senators in 1850, and President Taylor and all his adventy-nine Senators in 1850, and President Taylor and all his adventy-nine Senators in 1850, and twenty-nine Senators in 1850, and twenty-nine Senators in 1850, and President Taylor and all his adventy-nine Senators in 1850, and President Taylor and all his adventy-nine Senators in 1850, and President Taylor and all his adventy-nine Senators in 1850, and President Taylor and all his adventy-nine Senators in 1850, and President Taylor and all his adventy-nine Senators in 1850, and President Taylor and all his adventy-nine Senators in 1850, and President Taylor and all his adventy-nine Senators in 1850, and President Taylor and all his adventy-nine Senators in 1850, and President Taylor and all his adventy-nine Senators in 1850, and President Taylor and all his adventy-nine Senators in 1850, and President Taylor and All his adventy-nine Senators in 1850, and President Taylor and All his adventy-nine Senators in 1850, and President Taylor and All his adventy-nine Senators in 1850, and President Taylor and All his adventy-nine Senators in 1850, and President Taylor and All his adventy-nine Senators in 1850, and President Taylor and All his adventy-nine Senators in 1850, and President Taylor and All his ad Meredith and Johnson, two of the Cabinet Ministers of

brought in competition with him! The Senator endeavored to present the questions between

Central America asking us to intercede against the en- he is for. Rurope would never consent that a great commercial nate, to show that Mr. Polk was right, according to the for an Power should have the exclusive privilege; and did I not principle upon which I supposed he acted, which was, much. Power should nave the exclusive privilege, and the principle upon which I suppose the first as the Monroe declaration which he recommended to that as the Monroe declaration which he recommended to that as the Monroe declaration which he recommended to that as the Monroe declaration which he recommended to that as the Monroe declaration which he recommended to the consideration for which was an American question?

Mr. Douglas. Not at all.

Mr. Clayrox. Why, sir, the consideration for which

Sir, I do not come here for the avowed purpose of op- tion and the treaty with Central America or Nicaragua, posing the President of the United States. I mean to make no factious opposition to his Administration. I rupted the Senator from South Carolina, and said he only mean to support him so far as I can conscientiously, and supported the treaty so amended as to secure the excludid not so state, certainly I should be permitted, in a mat-ter involving my own reputation for truth, to respond to opposition. I stand pledged to no party and no set of fetter or confine the links of this giant Republic."

es not expect to make complete provision that if I endeavored to exclude England from Central an exclusive right is it that he demands? He thinks that ger to the Mosquito Indians." "They America, by asserting the Monroe doctrine, he would not the Government of the United States should have obtained owever, their duty to do what is required sustain me in that. Then why did the Senator hold me the grant—the right to make a canal, and an exclusive humanity in behalf of the Mosquito na- up to censure before the country, on the 14th of Februends to protect it; and of course that we should protect it by every other means necessary. When the Govern-ment shall have made it, and shall have established the Coutral America." The British have no tion to the eminent men who voted for the treaty, and the forts, the canal, he says, will be open to every body on any force, I repeat again, with a view to other eminent men who voted for the Panama treaty, the same terms; and thus he seeks the exclusive grant of ernment attempted it, he would shut his canal to them! He would also compel all foreign nations to treat us-with all respect and regard, by means of the tremendous

of the other were any of these States to compress the passed. He was a candidate for the Presidency, we define the reactions or a them of their property, it is one duty to protect the and, after all efforts of honorable diploment of the computed of the state of the computed in the computed of the comp tisans in the galeries on all the topics used to excite and inflame the populace. When defeated on one point he shifted to another. From glorifying Hise's treaty, (as he has done for two years,) he shrunk back, when its folly was exposed, to a mere assertion that he only preferred it because it gave us the exclusive right of way. What has become of his Monroe doctrine, which was the chief obit because it give us the exclusive right of way. What has become of his Monroe doctrine, which was the chief objection he made to the treaty? He has abandoned it—the character of the cession made on the application of fled from it, and has not a word to say in its defence. What answer has he made to the glaring evidence of the of December, 1830, relative to a canal through that countries a proposition seem more preposterous than it does on its gross unconstitutionality of the Hise treaty creating a try from the Atlantic to the Pacific. President Jackson own mere statement.

But an important objection to the obtaining of such a States, is, that it is unconstitutional, utterly and absolute-ly unconstitutional. I said, before the Senator addressed the Senate, that I did not know that there was a man on any foreign Power, greater than those which the vessels or merchandise of the United States would enjoy, by the terms of the act, in passing through the canal or in the ports at its termination, you will immediately signify to the Government that the United States consider themselves, by the terms of the treaty, as entitled to the same advantages."

this floor who would contend that this Government had the power, under the constitution of the United States, to construct a canal in Nicaragua, a railroad in China, or to build turnpikes in England, or any country out of the United States, or to charter a corporation to do such things. I said I supposed heretofore that The treaty here referred to was the treaty with Cention to do such things. I said I supposed heretofore that
the Senator from Illinois belonged to the strict constructral America on the 5th of December, 1825, which secur-ed to us the privileges "of the most favored nation"— nal improvements in our own limits. But he goes for Dodge of lowa, Downs, Felch, Foote, Green, HALE, Horston, Hurter, Jones, King, Mangum, Mason, Miller, Morton, Norris, Pearce, Pratt, Sebastian, Seward, Shields, Smith, Soulé, Spruance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Wales, Webstret—42.

Nays—Messrs. Atchison, Borland, Bright, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dickinson, Turney, Walker, Whitcomb, Yulee—10.

I have the official list which was sent to the President of the United States at the time of the vote upon the treaty, certified in proper form by the Secretary of the Senator form and proper form by the Secretary of the Senator form and philanthropic King of the Netherlands are, showing that there were forty-two yeas in favor of it and only ten most favored nation. —

do to us the privileges "of the most favored nation"—
the same commercial privileges which Central America and we ourselves ceded to every nation with which either of the two Republics ever made a commercial treaty in the same commercial treaty as Mr. Hise's, and says that he does not like special pleading. Does the Senator mean that a constitution of the stendard constitution of the seneth repose for such attents as Mr. Hise's, and says that he does not like special pleading. Does the Senator mean that a constitution of the seneth repose for the two Republics ever made a commercial treaty in the same commercial treaty as Mr. Hise's pleading. Does the Senator mean that a constitution of the seneth repose for the same commercial treaty is made to use the privileges which Central America and we ourselves ceded to every nation with which either such as the same commercial treaty is made a commercial treaty as Mr. Hise's plan for the same commercial treaty as Mr. Hise's plan for the two Republics ever made a commercial treaty as Mr. Hise's certain power to hat the same commercial treaty as Mr. Hise's and such at treaty as Mr. Hise's certain power to have hered to the same commercial treaty as Mr. Hise's and such at treaty as Mr. Hise's and such at the special pleading. Does the Senator made his the special plea

visers, were behind the times-did not understand the had a right to take the one or to take the other. The growth of this giant Republic like the Senator from Illi- Secretary of State chose to take the partnership in preois-and I may not take shelter behind their authority! ference to the exclusive privilege. In reply to the objection, that it was unconstitutional to make a canal by this President Taylor, among the first jurists and constitution-al lawyers in this country, are not of any estimation when would demonstrate the power of the United States and The Senator from Illinois complained that the treaty power of our Government to do it separately; or when he as a European partnership. This word "partnership" would demonstrate the power of the United States and England to make a canal jointly, I would demonstrate the was a European partnership. This word "partnership" would demonstrate the power of the United States and composed a large part of his address. He seemed to think Great Britain to protect a British and American company that if he could only get the idea fixed in the American jointly, I would demonstrate to him, by his own argumind that we had gone into partnership with England, that would make the treaty odious. So he exerts himself to pany. I never dreamed, nor is there any thing in my rouse the ancient projudice against England. He says speech to show that I believed, that this Government ever she does not loves us, and we do not love her. Will he was to go to work to make the canal there. What I did tell us what foreign nation he does love? An American mean was, that an exclusive privilege was tendered to an statesman, when speaking or acting in a public capacity, American company, under the protection of the American has no right to love any country but his own. She fur- Government; and the same right which would authorize nishes an object large enough for all his affections. The us to protect, in connexion with England, a British comgreat Father of his Country, in his Farewell Address, pany, would authorize this Government to protect an warns us of the folly and danger of either loving or hating any foreign nation. As to Englishmen, when we declared independence we announced that we held them as we control, was to be exclusively under this Government, or hold men of all other nations, "enemies in war, in peace whether it was to be under the control and protection of friends." The policy pursued here by the Senator has England in conjunction with this country. I do not shown him to be rather a lover than a hater of England raise a question as to how the canal shall be made, wheather and her people. There is just as much propriety in saying that all the men who travel on the highway are part- into a guarantee, let it be a guarantee of Americans and ners as that the contracting parties to this convention are not of British; let it be a guarantee on our own account, such. He would view every commercial treaty with Eng-land as a partnership, and therefore objectionable.

Mr. CLAYTON. He has shifted again. But he cannot. us as party issues. When the Senator did that he knew escape by it. I will meet all the issues he has made, and well that he spoke in the presence of an overwhelming ma- all the new ones he can invent. The speech he made on ority of his own party men, not only here on the floor of the | the 14th of February will convict him (if now read) of Senate, but above and all around us. I made no such issue. having preferred the very treaty made by Mr. Hise with-Mr. Clayros. I will state want I understood to be the position of the Senator. I understood him distinctly to object to the treaty because it deprived us of the power of annexing Central America.

Mr. Douglas. That was one of my objections.

Senate, but above and all around us. I made no such issue. I having preferred the very treaty made by Mr. Hise with out any of his present qualifications. I have exposed it, chose to advert, that Mr Polk and my distinguished predectes of annexing Central America.

Mr. Douglas. That was one of my objections. Let us see now how soon he will change from croachments and aggressions of Great Britain. I had to that. If he is for the exclusive right ceded in the treaty state that, as a part of the facts to explain the history of of Mr. Hise, he is of course for the consideration on which gument to show me that I was wrong in preferring an the Monroe declaration; but I thought that I endeavorthat right was ceded. As an honest man, he would not exclusive privilege, and was it not said that England and ed, in the course of the remarks which I made to the Setake the grant and then refuse to pay for it. Then he is nate, to show that Mr. Polk was right, according to the for an entangling alliance, against which he has said so

My object in offering the second resolution was to give the new Administrations fair opportunity of examining and deciding for itself the question (without any previous committal of this body) whether the little islands of Rostan, Bonaca, Utilla, Barbarat, Helena, and Morat, are or are not within the limits of the State of Hondurals. Not at all I was a neugagement on our part to guaranty the guaranty the guaranty the down all the description of the Congress of the United States. I thought I had exonerated him from the imputations which I have often heard made against him. If the gentleman wishes to press me into a discussion of a party character, I know no good reason with a previous with him; but I desire not to mind the treaty for an exclusive privilege should have gress would not.

My object in offering the second resolution was to give the mout? Shall we exclude the British from Central America? That was the question which I presented. How shall we exclude the British from Central America? That was the question which I have often heard made against him. If the gentleman wishes to press me into a discussion of a party character, I know no good reason with the consideration for it. As to the question, how the treaty for an exclusive privilege should have been drawn, or how the Hise treaty, securious the total condition of the United States. I thought I had exonerated him from the imputations which I have often heard made against him. If the gentleman wishes to press me into a discussion of a party character, I know no good reason with the consideration for it. As to the Question with the second him from the United States. I thought I had exonerated him from the imputations which I have often heard made against him. If the gentleman wishes to press me into a discussion of a party character, I know no good reason with the consideration for it. As to the Question with the second him from the United States. I thought I had exonerated him from the imputations which I have often heard made against him. If the gentl

The President. The Chair objects to the Senator anmen to make opposition to him merely because he has been elected as a Democrat to the Presidency of the understood; but the language and the manner in which this manner: it is utterly opposed to the usages of the United States; and it will give me great pleasure, through the Senator applied it seemed to me to go to this extent: this manner: it is utterly opposed to the usages of the Senate.

Senate.

Mr. Douglas. Very well.

Mr. Clayton. I certainly do not intend to impeach the honorable Senator's veracity, but I tell him that we have different recollections of the conversation. I did not have different recollections of the conversation. I did not have been a treaty for the exclusive right of way across beyond any thing that had been known in the history of the largest pleasure, through the senator applied it seemed to me to go to this extent: that we had a country exempt from the obligations of treaties, and that our limits cannot be circumscribed by treaties. We were to disregard obligations of that description, being, like a "young giant," rising in power beyond any thing that had been known in the history of have definerent recollections of the conversation. I did not been a treaty for the exclusive right of why across heyond any thing that had been known in the history of understand him to conclude the conversation with the listhmus; that the error of the treaty of 1850 is that the world before. The Senator made the same remark in declaration on his part that he intended to oppose the while it obtains protection from all nations it makes a reference to the treaty with Mexico. There is a clause in declaration on his part that he intended to oppose the treaty. I did suppose that the arguments addressed to him had some influence on his mind, and I so informed some of my friends at the time; and I was surprised that some of my friends at the time; and I was surprised that